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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



Art Unit: 3763

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

Amendment filed on 3/14/08 has been entered.

Claims 34-38 are present for examination.

Claims 1-28 are cancelled. Claims 29-33 are withdrawn

### *Claim Objections*

Claim 34 is objected to because of the following informalities: the limitation "an initially separate" does not disclose anywhere in the specification. Appropriate correction is required.

The limitation above can be interpreted as any releasable hub.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The limitation "portions of the proximal end portion extend through the hub and proximally beyond the proximal end thereof to be connected to respective medical device" of claim 34 is vague and confusing.

Which is location or element or portion that Applicant wants to denote for "portions of the proximal end portion extend through the hub"? Does Applicant mean that " the proximal catheter portions pass through the hub assembly?"

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 34-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sisley et al. (US 4,405,313) in view of Wilson et al. (US 2002/0099327).

As best as understood, Sisley discloses a multiple catheter assembly comprising: a first catheter 12; a second catheter 14; a first and second extension tube 24, 26; a hub 22 attached and around the first and second proximal end region of first and second catheter (Fig. 1); the proximal end region/portion of catheter tubes 12 and 14 extend through the hub 22 and proximally beyond the proximal end thereof and connected with other medical devices.

Sisley does not show the hub 22 is releasably hub.

Wilson discloses a similar device with an initially separate hub 20 adapted to be releasably attachable to and around the first and the second proximal end regions distally of the proximal end [00039].

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by the applicant to modify the device of Sisley with the releasably hub, as taught by Wilson, in order to attach or release the hub to the tubes and the patient in a flexible moveable manner.

Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sisley et al in view of Wilson et al. and further in view of Butler (US 6,758,854).

Sisley in view of Wilson discloses the invention substantially as claimed. Sisley discloses in Fig. 2 that the first and second intermediate sections of the first and second catheters 12, 14 are splittably joined to each other. Sisley does not clearly mention two catheters joined to each other by adhesive.

Butler discloses a similar device, in which the first and second catheters are splittably joined to each other by adhesive (col. 14, line 24)

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It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Sisley in view of Wilson with two catheters joined to each other by adhesive, as taught by Butler, in order to join the two catheters.

### ***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 34-38 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-37 of copending Application No. 10/974,267.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they device of instant claims are fully disclosed and covered by the claims in the copending application claims.

As noted that, claims 1-37 does not include the hub or an initially separate hub. However, the Applicant admitted that the hub 150 may be omitted is common sense or well-known in the art (see para 0036 of Specification or para 0050 of Application 10/974267). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to the releasable hub, since it has been held that omission of an element and its function in a combination where the remaining elements perform the same functions as before involves only routine skill in the art.

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### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 34-38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to QUYNH-NHU H. VU whose telephone number is (571)272-3228. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00 am to 3:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nicholas Lucchesi can be reached on 571-272-4977. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Nicholas D Lucchesi/  
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